

EMPHATIC NOTE IS DISPATCHED TO MEXICO CITY

Most Drastic in Tone
Administration Has
Sent.

CARRIES DEMAND FOR QUICK ACTION

Huerta Told That He Must Arrest
and Punish Soldiers Who
Shot Dixon, Release Americans,
and Protect Lives and
Property of This Country's Citizens.

Washington, July 27.—Strong representations, the most drastic in phraseology that have been made since the present American administration came into power, were made to the Huerta government in Mexico to-day.

The United States government demanded not only the prompt arrest, court-martial and punishment of the Mexican Federal soldiers who shot Charles B. Dixon, an American immigration official at Juarez, Mexico, but the immediate release of Charles Bissell and Bernard McDonald, mining managers, imprisoned by Federal soldiers at Chihuahua City, and said to be condemned to execution.

So seriously were these incidents regarded in official circles that they overshadowed largely the theoretical considerations of policy which the visit of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson has brought to a climax. The ambassador himself was so exercised over the developments in Mexico that he dictated two strong telegrams, one to the embassy at Mexico City and the other to the American consul at Juarez, and while Secretary Bryan slightly modified their tone, they were approved and promptly dispatched.

Declines Discuss Plans.
Ambassador Wilson declined to discuss the affair, but he probably will explain his views on the happenings when he meets President Wilson at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for a general examination of conditions in Mexico. The President had Ambassador Wilson's long report in hand to-day, studied it carefully, and after an early conference to-morrow with Secretary Bryan, will be prepared to inquire of the ambassador what remedies he would suggest.

In the meantime, the ambassador would give no inkling of the recommendations he had in mind beyond the general statement that his plan would save the lives of the Americans in Mexico and the United States and protect the property of this country's citizens.

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WILSON ASSURED CORRECTION BILL WILL GO THROUGH

Leaders Confident of
Favorable Action at
This Session.

MEASURE MAY BE SENT INTO CAUCUS

Split Among Democratic Members of House Committee So Wide It Is Doubtful if Breach Can Be Bridged. Interest Flagging in Tariff Revision.

Washington, July 27.—President Wilson has received further assurances from leaders in Congress that his program of currency reform will receive favorable action at this session of Congress. These assurances have been made in the face of the sharp split among Democrats of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and in spite, also, of the desire of many Democrats in the Senate to delay currency action until the December session.

Rapid progress has been made on the tariff bill in the Senate, and the President and his congressional advisers have been encouraged at the prospect of the passage of the tariff bill much earlier than has been expected. Republican Senators, defeated at every turn in their efforts to amend their proposed opposition, and the Democratic majority to push the revision bill rapidly during the coming week.

Wilson Sees Insurgents.
While the Democratic House Currency Committee has found it impossible to agree on the Glass-Steagall bill, the House leaders and President Wilson believe the measure can be whipped into shape in a Democratic caucus. It is necessary to adopt that course. The President has been conferring with the so-called "insurgents" one by one, and has secured their views and ascertained the strength of their opposition.

It is believed the bill could be taken into a caucus with the backing of the President, Democratic Leader Underwood, Speaker Clark and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Democratic party. Further efforts will be made this week to bring the House committee members together on the bill, and if they fail, the administration is prepared to push the currency measure into the House without delay.

The tariff bill has gone through its early stages in the Senate with unexpected ease.

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COAST LINE SPENDS HALF-MILLION FOR FREIGHT YARDS

Purchases Property to
South of Present
Depot.

WANTED RIGHT OF WAY TO THE RIVER

Tredegart Company and Virginia Railway and Power Company Declined to Sell—A. C. L. Now Owns 700 Feet on Canal Street, Running Back to Race.

Property Purchased	
Richmond Paper Mfg. Co.	\$200,000
Woodward & Sons	50,000
Montague Mfg. Co.	50,000
Patterson Tobacco Factories	75,000
Total	\$415,000

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has purchased, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars, property immediately adjoining its present freight yards, extending south to the banks of the Virginia Railway and Power Company's railway, and covering the two blocks between Seventh and Ninth Streets.

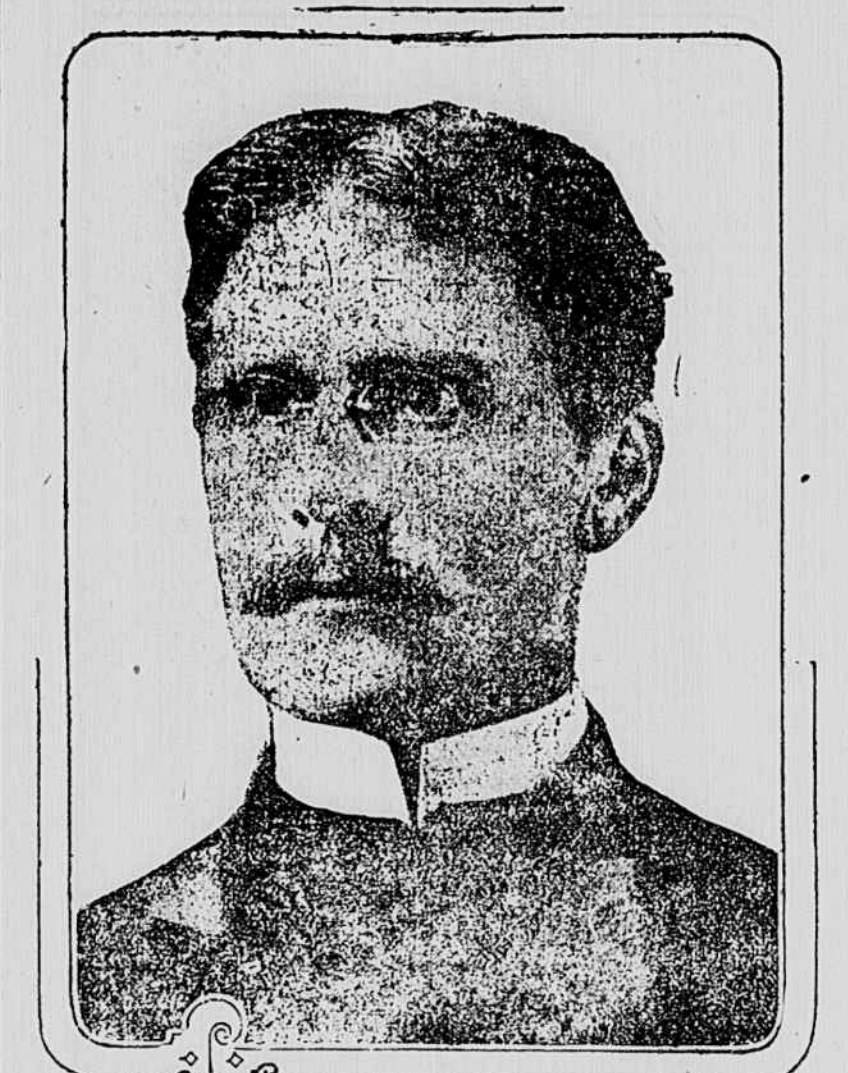
While the company officials refuse to disclose the company's plans, it is known that the sales have actually been consummated, and the property, it is said, will be utilized in the construction of a huge freight terminal in the heart of the manufacturing district.

The company has been extremely active in the past few years in acquiring and improving property in and around Richmond. In the past few months the South Richmond yards have been greatly enlarged, while the laying of the new Belt Line, with connections at Falling Creek, will add many miles to the yard limits. All of these improvements, it is said, are taken as an indication that the company is contemplating transferring its general freight offices to this city, and making Richmond the headquarters of the line.

Council Refuses to Talk.
Alexander Hamilton, of Petersburg, vice-president and general counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line, absolutely refused to make any statement for publication yesterday, except to say that the Patterson property had been purchased.

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MINISTER WHO DESTROYED HIS PRAYER BOOK AND VESTMENTS



Rev. CHARLES S. DAVIDSON

ATTACK ON CHURCH ON EVE OF HIS TRIAL

Davidson Was to Have Faced
Bishop's Court in Roanoke
To-Day.

POSTPONEMENT IS LIKELY

Chancellor of Diocese Thinks His
Denunciation "Untimely," to
Say the Least.

Norfolk, Va., July 27.—Charles S. Davidson's attack upon the Episcopal Church, made on the eve of the convening in Roanoke on Monday of the court appointed by Bishop Randolph to hear charges made against him, was, to say the least, ill-timed.

Attack Ill Timed.
This comment on the action of Rev. Charles Steele Davidson of Charlottesville, in denouncing the Episcopal Church and renouncing his ministry therein, was received last night by The Times-Dispatch from Mr. Wilcox.

Special to The Times-Dispatch.
Norfolk, Va., July 27.—Rev. J. W. Johnson, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, of this city, a member of the committee which has been investigating charges against Rev. Charles Steele Davidson, formerly rector of churches at Buchanan and Pinecastle, declined to-night to discuss the case.

Dr. Johnson did say, however, that there was very little likelihood of the church court meeting here to-morrow, and that it is possible that the hearing of the Davidson charges will go over until September. He would not indicate the reasons for this.

At a meeting attended by 5,000 miners this afternoon a resolution was adopted demanding the presence and intervention of Governor Ferris. A rigid investigation of the local industrial situation also was demanded. The troops were used only to keep the peace and not to permit the resumption of pumping or work at the mines.

It is probable that the striking miners also will prepare and send to the Governor a resolution demanding the instant removal from office of Sheriff James N. Cruse, who was bitterly denounced in addressing the mass-meeting this afternoon. The sheriff was charged with being the subservient tool of the mining companies. Cruse is in absolute command of the military situation, and Sheriff Cruse stated this afternoon that he has positive word that the Governor will not come North despite fervent and frequent appeals made for his presence.

KILLED BY KEROSENE

Sisters Use Oil to Stir Up Slow Kitchen Fire.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, July 27.—Two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, of 17 West Tenth Street, and Mrs. Emma Franklin, of Erie, Pa., died in St. Vincent's Hospital this morning as the result of frightful burns received when a can of kerosene oil exploded in the Johnson home, drenching the two women and setting fire to their clothing, which was literally burned off them before the flames could be put out, in spite of the efforts of Mrs. Johnson's husband and of neighbors, who rushed to the assistance of the women.

Mrs. Johnson and her sister had gone to the kitchen to prepare dinner, but the fire did not burn fast enough, and Mrs. Johnson used the kerosene to stir it up. The flames reached the ceiling, which exploded with a roar, covering both sisters with the burning oil. Mrs. Johnson rushed to the street, followed by her sister. Wet blankets were flung about them, but when the ambulance arrived both were beyond aid.

The huge crowd, Miss Pankhurst leading, moved down Whitehall street, and on to the mountain resort stations.

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FEE OFFICERS DRAW MANY TIMES WORTH OF THEIR SERVICES

Sergeant Satterfield Drew \$38,889 From
State Last Year; Treasurer Pace Drew
\$15,545 From State and Salary
From City.

RETICENT COURT CLERKS WILL TELL SENATE WHAT THEY MAKE

Men Doing Clerical Work Get More Than Judges of
Court or Governor of State—State Penitentiary
Superintendent Is Paid One-Tenth of What Richmond's
Jailer Nets—Supreme Court Clerk Makes
More Than Any Two Justices, Getting So Much a
Word for Printed Record—Mystery Surrounds Fees
of High Constable and Other Officers—Members of
Administrative Board Are Better Paid Than Members
of Corporation Commission or Supreme Court Judges.

Nobody knows what the fee officers of Richmond and of the State draw for their services. There are no official records from which the information can be obtained. The salary of the Governor of the State is fixed in the Constitution at \$5,000. The jailer of the city of Richmond draws out of the State treasury over \$100 per day. He pays his own deputies and has a staff of prisoners, so that no one knows what the office is worth. A stammering bridegroom pays \$1 to the clerk of the Hustings Court for his marriage license. The State gets nothing. The dollar goes into the clerk's pocket. Unless the court clerks keep a private memorandum of their receipts from all sources, which is not required to be kept, there is absolutely no record, official or unofficial, of what such officers receive from the public.

Satterfield Drew \$38,889 Last Year.
For years there has been a noticeable reticence on the part of the larger fee officers as to letting any one know what they get. The statement made in the current campaign that the fee officers are drawing more than the total salaries of the five judges of the Court of Appeals seems to be borne out by the last report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, which shows payments for board of prisoners in the Richmond Jail, clothing, etc., practically all of which went to City Sergeant John L. Satterfield, of \$38,889.18. Even at that it was less than the City Sergeant of Norfolk drew. Apparently he was more successful in keeping his prisoners from being sentenced to the roads.

City Treasurer James B. Pace draws a fat salary of \$2,040 from the city, the City of Richmond in 1912 amounted to \$15,545.48, out of which he pays the deputies employed on the State side of his office.

In the last session of the General Assembly, after a strong lobby of fee officers had prevented any adverse action in the House of Delegates, or which tended to remedy the abuses of the system, Senator West got through the Senate a resolution calling on all fee officers to file with the clerk of the Senate a statement showing the court or other office for which they were paid, and the amount of their fees. The resolution did not require concurrent action by the House, and probably has no binding legal effect, but it is stated that members of the Virginia Court Clerks' Association have agreed to comply, and will file such statements prior to the next meeting of the State Senate. In many instances it is believed the mystery attached to the offices of fee officers can be greatly exaggerated.

What Is to Be Done with Lesser Officers.
S. Gordon Cumming, candidate for the office of Attorney-General, in opposing the entire abolition of the fee system, asks the question of what is to be done with the lesser officers—the magistrates, notaries public, justices of the peace, and others who take such offices as a side line to other business, and whose fees in many cases do not amount to \$50 a year. To put all such offices on a salary basis, it is claimed, would not only bankrupt the State treasury, but would open every session of the General Assembly to a lobby of local county officers seeking salary increases, compared with which the present salaries of the fee officers are paltry. Indeed, a member of the Legislature would be besieged by influential officeholders in his own county seeking to have their salaries raised. For one officeholder now seeking to hold on to fees in excess of the value of his services, there would be twenty clamoring that the State pay him a "decent living." Furthermore, it is pointed out that many men who take such offices as a side line to other lines of business, and make what they can out of the fees, who would not offer were the offices put on a fixed salary basis of \$50 or \$100 a year, which in many cases would be more than they receive now.

Pollard for Maximum Allowance.
John Garland Pollard, also a candidate for Attorney-General, answers this argument by proposing a system of maximum fees—that is, leaving the lesser offices as they are, and leaving the same schedule of fees in force, but providing that when the fees exceed a certain amount, the balance shall revert to the State. This is the practice with the United States Courts, and is said to be a fair one. The Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond formerly made more than \$1,000 a month. A large number of fee officers have passed on in excess of \$2,000 should revert to the treasury, and the State has recovered from that office in the past ten years more than \$100,000.

It has been pointed out that the flat abolition of the fee system as it applies to the courts would mean that instead of the litigants, those having business before the courts and those engaged in litigation, paying the fees, that they would be paid out of the general fund, thus placing a burden on the taxpayers. Were the plan Mr. Pollard has suggested followed, and the scale of fees retained substantially as at present, with a maximum limit on annual income to be paid by the litigants, without any additional burden either on the taxpayers or on the litigants.

Get Fees for Everything.
As pointed out, the clerk of the Hustings Court gets \$1 for every marriage license, and there were 1,417 issued last year. He gets so much a word for preparing a list of the qualified voters for each election, there are fees for all criminal proceedings, for recording annexation proceedings, for records in condemnation proceedings, for recording dentists' and physicians' certificates, and for a great variety of other duties. The clerk of the Chancery Court has fees for recording all manner of deeds, mortgages, liens, wills, and in all manner of property litigation, and in every case, it is claimed, the fee is a fair one. The Code of Virginia gives twenty printed pages to listing the various fees of Commonwealth officers, the court clerks getting 75 cents for swearing the jury whenever a jury is impaneled; a fee for swearing each witness of 20 cents; for administering an oath, 15 cents; for taxing the costs in any case on one side, 20 cents; for docketing any case, 10 cents; for every thirty words on the rule book, 25 cents; for issuing an execution, 75 cents. The clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals receives the fees of a clerk of a Circuit Court for similar services. He may also charge 11-2 cents for every ten words actually printed, for his services in supervising the printing of the record, in damage suits and chancery cases, the preparation of the record for appeal yields inconsiderable fees to the clerks of the trial courts.

Satterfield Draws \$100 Per Day.
Two pages are taken up in the Code in listing the various fees of the City Sergeant. The fee for taking a prisoner to the State Penitentiary is 40 cents per day for each prisoner. As to the number in the Richmond Jail averages 200, this means \$80 per day to the City Sergeant, out of which he has to provide his own guards and to feed the prisoners. For summoning a witness in criminal proceedings the fee is 20 cents; for serving any person with a writ of attachment, \$1; for receiving a person in jail, Mr. Satterfield gets 25 cents; for discharging a person from jail, 25 cents; for taking any bond, 80 cents for impaneling a jury, \$1, with additional fees every time a prisoner is taken to court and brought back.

The High Constable also has an almost endless list of fees, getting an allowance for every judgment of the Civil Justice, for executions, ejectments, collections, and all manner of services. The Collector of Delinquent Taxes is paid a commission on actual collections.

Notwithstanding the unwillingness heretofore of the court clerks and other fee officers to let anyone know what they make, it is believed that the information they receive, it should be said in all fairness that the offices are well conducted and are in the hands of capable and trustworthy men, who have the confidence of the community. In the recent primary not a single court clerk had opposition for re-election. Nor can it be charged that the fee-officers of Richmond are untidy or live in idleness. They are liberal contributors to party funds, and most of them are liberal givers to charity.

Delight in Technical Terms.
Court clerks as a class, however, delight in involving their offices in a maze of technical expressions, as though they would leave the impression that only a specially trained man, familiar with the law, could qualify. As a matter of fact, any intelligent man of clear training can fill all such offices. There are thousands of men in Richmond fully qualified to hold the position of City Sergeant, which nets Mr. Satterfield more than \$20,000 a year, and who would willingly engage to perform all the duties for \$2,500 to \$3,000. In fact, the following tables will show that there are men working for the city and State who have more responsibility, more difficult duties, and whose work required more special training and ability, but who receive in compensation only a fraction of what the fee officers net. Auditor C. Lee Moore has done more toward an honest and complete assessment of taxes in Virginia than Commissioner Tresnon has done, or could do in the office to which he was elected, faithfully as Mr. Tresnon has performed his own duties—yet Mr. Moore receives less than half of what Mr. Tresnon's office pays. The Superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary gets a salary of \$2,250. The jailer of Richmond nets more than \$20,000 a year from the public treasury. The clerks of the

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INTERVENTION IN MEXICO OR PARTIAL RECOGNITION

MEXICANS GIVE UP "LE FUEGA" VICTIM

They Quickly Comply With
Vigorous Demands of American
Officials.

El Paso, Tex., July 27.—Charles B. Dixon, Jr., the United States immigration inspector, who was shot in Juarez Saturday by Mexican soldiers, was released from the Juarez hospital and brought to El Paso to-day after American Consul T. D. Edwards had made a demand for his release and for the arrest of the men who shot him.

Mexican Consul Miranda and Guillermo Hernandez, former secretary of state of Chihuahua, also interceded for the release of Dixon, after a conference with the United States officials, who represented to the Mexicans the grave impression that had been produced in Washington by the news of the shooting of the inspector.

The demand of Consul Edwards was in vigorous language. First telling the Mexican authorities that Dixon must be delivered up to his friends, and permitted to be brought to El Paso without delay, the consul said relative to repatriation:

I do not merely request the arrest of these men, but in the name of the United States government, which I have the honor to represent, I demand their arrest and their trials and punishment for this crime. My government will hold the military authorities of Juarez responsible for failure to obey this command.

Officers Arrived.
Arthur Walker, the negro whom Dixon was investigating when he was arrested, and the soldiers who made the arrest, immediately were placed in jail, according to the report of Colonel Castro, commanding the Juarez garrison, to E. W. Berkshire, supervising inspector of immigration for the United States on the Mexican border.

Dixon was released to Mr. Berkshire and brought to El Paso, to a hospital where his physicians believe he will recover.

Mr. Berkshire said to-night he made no demands on the Mexican officials, but had reported to his superiors the facts concerning the arrest of himself and Inspector Clarence Gately, when they went to Juarez Saturday, following the shooting of Dixon.

When the Mexican soldiers had apprehended Dixon, they marched him to the suburbs of the city instead of

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Ambassador Wilson Presents
Only Alternatives on Which
Order Can Be Restored in Dis-
tricted Republic—President
and Secretary of State Are Con-
sidering His Proposals.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, July 27.—For two days President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan have been considering in-
tervention in Mexico under two propo-
sals submitted by Ambassador Henry
Lane Wilson as the only alternatives
upon which order can be restored in
the distracted republic. The Times-
Dispatch correspondent in able to state
directly on the authority of Secretary
Bryan, with whom the proposals have
been discussed by Secretary Bryan, that
these are the alternatives:

First Proposal.
1. That the present Mexican government, headed by Huerta, be conditionally recognized following upon the execution of certain requirements to be laid down by the United States, as follows:

(a) That the Huerta government show satisfactory to the United States that it is in actual possession and has pacified Mexican territory up to the twenty-sixth parallel, which includes the southern two-thirds of the Colima, excludes a portion of Tamaulipas, the upper part of Nuevo Leon, practically all of Coahuila, and all of Chihuahua and Sonora.

(b) That American persons and property be protected to the limit of the power of the Huerta government.

(c) That the pecuniary claims of Americans and others against the Mexican government be adjusted immediately through a commission, and arrangements made which will assure payment within a reasonable time.

(d) That pending claims of the United States against Mexico, including the Chamizal controversy and other boundary differences, be adjusted on the terms proposed by the United States.

(e) That a constitutional election be held for President of Mexico not later than October 26.

(f) That the Mexican government, headed by Huerta, consent to the co-operation of the forces of the United States in restoring peace and order in that section of Mexico north of the twenty-sixth parallel, the United States to withdraw when order is fully restored, and the Mexican border to be open to the express assurances to the world that the sole purpose is the pacification of Mexico.

In case President Wilson and the Secretary of State disapprove of this plan, Ambassador Wilson's alternative is proposed in the following startling terms:

Second Proposal.
(a) That all Americans be immediately brought out of Mexico.

(b) That an overwhelming naval force be concentrated at all Mexican ports, establishing a complete blockade.

(c) That a commission be appointed,

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LET PHYSICIAN SELECT VOCATION

Vice-President Would Have En-
ergies of Child Properly
Directed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Aurora, Ill., July 27.—Members of the Loyd Order of Moose heard Vice-President Marshall at the dedication of the site of the proposed industrial home of the order here to-day.

"I would suggest that the trustees of your institution employ a specialist," the Vice-President said. "Have him examine every child received at Moose Heart. Let him, after the examination, direct what vocation the child should follow."

"If the time ever comes that I find there was very little likelihood of the church court meeting here to-morrow, and that it is possible that the hearing of the Davidson charges will go over until September. He would not indicate the reasons for this."

"I started out to be a hard-working

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SUFFRAGETTES HOLD WILD DEMONSTRATION

All Other Sunday Afternoon
Rioting in London Is
Surpassed.

MARCH ON ASQUITH'S HOME

Miss Pankhurst, Who Leads
Mob on Downing Street,
Lands in Jail.

London, July 27.—Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, who was out on license under the "cat and mouse" law, was the leader of a suffragette demonstration to-day which surpassed all previous Sunday afternoon affairs of the sort. During the rioting which followed, Miss Pankhurst was rearrested and taken to Holloway Jail.

The meeting, held in Trafalgar Square by the Women's Federation for Woman's Suffrage and the East End branch of the Women's Social and Political Union, had been announced in advance, and this fact and also a rumor that a charge upon Premier Asquith's residence was planned, brought enormous crowds into the square. "On Downing Street," was the watchword, and but for vigorous work by the mobilized police, who arrested Miss Pankhurst and twenty men and women supporters, there would have been window smashing and perhaps worse damage at the Premier's house. The procession of men and women marching from Whitehall, was swept on to Trafalgar square with constantly growing crowds following.

It entered the square with the band playing the "Marseillaise," and planted banners on the plinth of the Nelson column. Miss Pankhurst made a dramatic appearance from among the crowd, and was dragged to the plinth amid great cheering. When the demonstration had subsided, she made an impassioned speech.

Time for Deeds.
"The time for speaking is over," she said. "Deeds, not words, are wanted. Let us all go to Downing Street."

She concluded by saying she was going to defy the authorities and carry resolutions to the Premier's residence herself. A roar of approval greeted this announcement, and in an instant Miss Pankhurst, with a bundle of papers in her hand, was swept off the plinth by the mob, and the square was a mass of excited and struggling people.

The huge crowd, Miss Pankhurst leading, moved down Whitehall street, and on to the mountain resort stations.

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